

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 34. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year.
The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.
All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.
All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

Areambal & Nouvel,

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of
Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino Shawls, assorted colors
Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Lace Pillerines and Embroidered Trimmings
Best quality black Double Leventine and Flor-ences

Do. do. Lutestring and Mantua
Do. Bombazines and Bombazettes
Figured Levantines and Satins
6-4 black and white Silk Laces and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes
Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins

Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham
Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers
Linen and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambrie Dimities
Black and cross-barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Bandanna do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose

Back-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambrie and Marking Canvas
Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick Sheetting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes, Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans
Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

ALSO,
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior quality and for sale by the barrel or quart.

Old Port Wine,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Whiskey,
Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and Ewers &c.

And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices. Lexington, June 11, 1819—24-7

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,

In addition to their former Importation last month, have received a further supply of the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

For the Spring and Summer.
That the Philadelphia Market affords; which, having been purchased upon the most moderate terms, they are determined to sell extremely low for cash in hand.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yellow, orange, lilac, drab and brown,
Canton Crape Shawls, and Scarfs of same colours

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe
Florence, Lutestring & Levantine Silks, black and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens

Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres
Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings
German and Irish Linens
Steam Loom and New England Shirtings
Bed Tickings of every price and quality
Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted

Blue, mix and brown Cassinets
Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes & Bootes, plain and figured, with and without heels

Low priced Hats
Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks
Liverpool China and common Ware, completely assorted

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for rooms
And every other article in their line of business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819.—261f

Replevin Bonds.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE,

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years, AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES,
Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,
MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,
A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.
The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.
Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER, GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.
He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,
A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.
Lexington, July—29-4

NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January,

HAVE just received and are now opening, at their store on Main-street, formerly occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general

assortment, suitable for the present and ensuing season, consisting of

Black Canton Crapes
Fancy coloured ditto
Thread Laces and Lace Veils
Merino Shawls
Lace Pillerines and Handkerchiefs
Best doubled Levantines

Senshaws and Florence
Bombazines and Bombazettes
Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted
Plain and figured Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrie, assorted
Do. do. Gingham, assorted
White and coloured Cotton Socks, ass't'd.
Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks
Ditto and coloured worsted ditto
Corded Velvet and Velveteen

London Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Striped and white Jeans
Superfine white and printed Marsailles,
with a variety of Silk & other Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Linen and Cotton Checks
Light and dark Calicoes

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities
Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Company and Flag Bandanna
Buckskin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves

Linen Cambrie and Cambrie Handkerchiefs
Domestic Cottons and checks
Do. Stripes and Chambrays
Do. Shirtings and Sheetings
Plain and Furniture Checks

A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen.
Also, a General assortment of

GROCERIES.

Real French Brandy
Do. Madeira Wine
Very old Jamaica Spirits
Old Whiskey
Loaf and Lump Sugar

Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety
Together with a large quantity of
Liverpool and Queensware.

All of which they will sell very low for Cash.
They have also on Commission, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell's

Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware, by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.
Likewise a large assortment open for the accommodation of private families, with Black Porter and Claret Bottles.

Hawthorn's best Moccoba Snuff, and Real Spanish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.
Lexington, July 9, 1819—28

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his

Dancing School,

Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the elegant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel, which he is now preparing for that purpose, next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are solicited to make immediate application to J. DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wickliffe's inn.

Pays of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty two.

Terms as heretofore.
A night school will also be opened for gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number is made up.

33f August 12, 1819.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction,

On Monday the 30th of August,

FOR CASH AND

Together with a valuable LIVE STOCK of all kinds,

The Plantation

WHEREON I now live, situated on Cane Run, on the main road from Lexington to Georgetown, containing 380 Acres. This tract is well known as the residence of the late Col. Robert Sanders. Minute description is considered unnecessary.

The money will be required on the day of sale, whereupon a general warrantee title will be made, and possession given this fall.

WALKER SANDERS.

August 12, 1819—33f

Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing to purchase BEAVER FUR by the small quantity, may be supplied by calling on the following gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL HENSLEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of Harrodsburg; and Mr. SAMUEL PILKERTON, of Lexington, at the House of—ebree & Johnsons. Those taking a Pack of sixty or a hundred weight may have it at \$2 75 cents, a less quantity at \$3 per lb.

Lexington, July 23d, 1819.—18-6f

Agriculture.

From the American Farmer.

A Memoir of the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

ON INDIAN CORN.

A Paper presented by Wilson Carey Nicholas, Vice President.

Many experienced farmers (and among others the highly distinguished president of the agricultural society of Pennsylvania) are of opinion, that wheat ought not to be sown upon corn land. I presume this opinion was formed when the practice was to sow upon corn fields when they were hard and foul, with the corn standing, and with a slight ploughing with a single horse plough. In any rotation of crops, if the corn land is manured and the corn taken off so as to admit of the land being well ploughed, and seeded in good time, I consider it good husbandry. Corn is not as mid or ameliorating a fallow crop as some others; but it is of so much value as to justify its culture in this way, even if more indulgence is given to the land in other parts of the course. Mr. Arthur Young, who was less acquainted with the nature of corn than we are, speaks of it as an excellent fallow crop. I beg leave to state to the society, the opinion of that gentleman in his own words:—

When speaking of the agriculture of France, he says, "when I give the course of the French crops, it will be found, that the only good husbandry in the kingdom, (some small and very rich districts excepted,) arises from the possession and management of this plant, (corn.) Where there is no maize, there are no fallows: and where there are no fallows the people starve for want. For the inhabitants of a country to live upon a plant, which is a preparation for wheat, and at the same time to keep their cattle fat upon the leaves of it, is to possess a treasure, for which they are indebted to their climate." In another part of this work, Mr. Young says, "whatever merit is found in French agriculture, depends on one of those two points, either upon extraordinary fertility of soil, as in the case of Flanders, Alsace, and the Garonne, or on the culture of a plant particularly adapted to the southern or middle climates of the kingdom; that is maize; which plant he says is never found on hard or even ordinary soils. I have before given it as my opinion that the quantity of land that should be planted in corn ought to be confined to what a farmer can manure on rich bottoms.—

Upon such land if it can be seeded in good order and in good time, I believe, with Mr. Young, corn will be found a good fallow crop. This I understand to be the opinion of the president of this society, whose authority is entitled to the highest respect. Upon a Virginia farm with the force usually employed, I hazard nothing in saying, that more land can be sown in wheat than can be cultivated in corn, as the preparation for wheat is chiefly made after the culture of corn is over. My opinion therefore is, that our wheat crops in the wheat counties, must be made both upon corn land and clover fallows.*

Whether it is proper or not to sow wheat upon corn land, so great a proportion of the people of Virginia, rely upon that sort of land for their crops of wheat, that any management that promises to increase the crop of wheat after corn, would be useful, and I have no doubt will be well received. It is but a few years since the practice was universal to sow wheat among the standing corn; that practice is now and properly so generally exploded, that it is rare to see a field managed in that way. The corn is now cut up and stacked in the field, or hauled off at once, and the land ploughed before it is seeded. The only objection to this is, that it makes the seeding too late, so that the wheat has not sufficient strength of root to bear the alternate freezing and thawing of our irregular winters; it is less able to resist the fly in the spring; more subject to rust, and the more common calamity in this climate of ripening too suddenly; the inevitable consequence of which is the grain being light & shrivelled. The importance of sowing wheat in a proper time upon land in good order, is known to every farmer. It usually makes the difference of a good or a saving crop, and one that will not pay the expense of seed and culture. Until we had to combat with that most formidable foe the *Hessian Fly*, our seed time was ample; wheat was sowed from the middle of August to the middle of October. The opinion now is, that there is little chance for wheat to escape the fly in the fall, if it is sown earlier than the 8th or 10th of October, and as little of its preservation from the same enemy in the spring, if sown after October.

Twenty days, subject to a deduction for Sundays, and for rain, would reduce the seedling time to 12 or 15 days. To this society, it is unnecessary to say, that it is impracticable to accomplish the cutting up the corn, the stacking, hauling

*These are not the fallows so justly repudiated by Mr. Young—the French course he speaks of, is wheat, fallow, rye.

It off, and to plough and seed all the wheat land of a farm in that time, with or without fallows; and to do it in a way that would justify the expectation of a crop. If it shall be found that the *Lawler* wheat does resist the fly after it is generally sown, it will be a treasure (if in no other way) in lengthening the seed time. If we could safely sow two weeks earlier than we do, it would add immensely to the crop in all the clay country; but I fear when there shall be no other wheat seeded, it will be found, that grain will be as subject to destruction as rye is, when there is no wheat for this insect to make use of in propagating itself. I offer to the society the result of an experiment I made last year upon half a field of an hundred acres of corn, that was highly satisfactory, as it enabled me to sow my corn land in better time and in better order than I could have done in any other mode.

I have been long apprized of a practice, which I believe commenced on the South Branch of the Potomac, and has now spread itself considerably, of cutting down corn and stacking it, precisely at the time, and in the state in which we would, in this part of the country, pull the corn blades. When I had the pleasure, some years ago, to be at the house of Mr. John Lewis, in Bath county, about the 10th September, out of a crop of 100 acres of corn, he had then cut and stacked 50 acres, and informed me he should continue until he had secured the whole in the same way; that he had repeatedly done it before, and that he was thoroughly satisfied that he did not make less corn than he would have done under the old management; that he had vastly more provender for cattle than he would have had in the common mode of saving the fodder, and there was a saving of half the labor. On my return to Albemarle, I mentioned it to my neighbors what I had seen and heard, and suggested the benefit we might derive from pursuing the same practice; but the universal opinion was that our corn would either rot or shrivel, if cut in that state. I had two experiments made the next year, but they were executed in the manner that such experiments usually are, by unwilling agents. In 1817, my loss of wheat by the fly was so great, particularly upon my late sown and badly prepared corn fields, that I determined, in future, to confine my seeding to land which I could sow in good time, and in good order. In the course of last winter, I had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman (Wm. Steinbergen, Esq.) who had practised for many years the early cutting up of corn; his assurances were so positive as to the saving of labour, the security of the corn and the increase of feed for stock, that I determined to make the experiment this year upon a scale and in a way that would be conclusive, and in a place that others would have an opportunity of judging of it as well as myself. With this view, I selected a field in the fork of a very public road—the field was nearly square. I divided it into two equal parts, as nearly as I could by the eye, and had all the corn cut & stacked by the middle of September from that part of the field lying on and nearest the two roads. This field had been planted early in April, but the corn came up so badly that it was replanted in May. The entire crop was from the re-planted corn. This circumstance, with an unusually dry season, (the land not being thoroughly wet from the planting to the cutting up of the corn,) caused the crop to be very late. When it was cut, except those parts of the field which had been manured, I thought the corn was rather green to make it safe to pull the fodder. My manager, Mr. Wm. S. Fowler, whose skill and judgment I relied very much upon in other things, expressed great reluctance at risking so much corn, and great apprehensions as to the result. I immediately after the corn was cut, and before it was all stacked, we had three days rain. The opinion of all who saw the corn, was that the crop was ruined. About the middle of October, my people began to use it for hogs, and from the tenth to the fifteenth of November, the remainder was pulled and housed.—The corn was found as good as that of the field which was not cut; with an immense quantity of long forage for stock, not as good perhaps, as well cured blades, but greater in quantity and value than would have been had in the common way. Upon a farm where two-fifths of the land is in clover, as much hay, (a better food for horses than fodder) can be made, as the horses of a farm can require. This course is recommended by a great saving of time at the busiest season of the year, except harvest. I am confident the corn can be cut and stacked in half the time that will be required to save the blades and tops in the present mode. In fodder getting, the great consumption of time is in passing over the field so often row by row. In the old method, this is done at least five times; in the new, the corn is cut and stacked at two operations.—

The hauling where every thing is removed from the field as it should be, is the same in the new and the old method;

but the great and decided recommendation of it is, that the land is better prepared, and the wheat sown in good time. In the old method, about the middle of October is as soon as it is thought safe to cut and stack the corn. When the corn is stacked entire, the bottom of the stack is more open, and the ears are not pressed upon each other as they are when every thing is stripped from the stalk but the ear. If the preparations of the corn land commenced as late as the middle of October, the works, from the hurried manner in which it is done, is badly executed—and the seeding unavoidably delayed to too late a period; whereas by having other fallows in order by the time fodder is ripe, the whole preparation for seeding may be completed by the time it will be safe to sow.—

The mere seeding, when it is done with the harrow, as it should be upon well ploughed land, is quickly performed.—These objects will be facilitated by planting a forward corn, that will ripen several weeks earlier than the corn which is generally cultivated. There is a difference of at least two weeks between a corn that is made by many of my neighbors in Albemarle, and considered a productive grain, which has an unusually small red cob, and the common corn of our country. Mr. Richard Sampson and Mr. Thomas Randolph, Tuckahoe, two valuable members of our society, recommended highly to forward corn they cultivate, which I believe was bro't originally from the state of New-York.

The practice above the mountains is to cut eight rows and leave eight. When the field is gone over in this way, they return and cut the remainder, which is put on the outsides of the stacks first secured; by this management the interior of the stock is better cured than if it all was stacked at once. I did not however pursue this method; my corn was all cut on one day and it was intended to let it take a day's sun on the ground, seven rows being put together, and the corn stacked upon the middle row of the seven rows. I recommend it is practice with great confidence, but at the same time advise all those who are in the least skeptical to make the experiment upon a small scale—so that if they do not succeed, the loss will not be material. This caution will be observed by all frugal farmers, upon every occasion where great changes are recommended to them. In the first experiment, let the quantity of corn, cut as early as I propose, be confined to what will be sufficient for fattening the hogs raised on the farm, what will be necessary for consumption in the course of the fall. It will not escape an experienced farmer, that corn managed in this way, will be more secure from frost. The outsides of the stalks will cure quickly, and the inner be impervious to frost.

The credit of this change in the management of corn, is due to the people of the South Branch of Potomac, who are as yet but little in the habit of making wheat, and derive no advantage from the culture of corn as a preparation for wheat. No circumstance can afford stronger evidence of the value of Agricultural societies, than the fact, that in one part of this state a practice should have prevailed for more than thirty-five years, and be unknown to a vast majority of the people of Virginia, to whom it would be most useful. If I do not overrate its importance, there can be no doubt of its being of the greatest value to those who depend most upon their corn land for their wheat crops. Through this and other societies I flatter myself, there will be so rapid an interchange of information in future, that the benefit of an improvement in one part of our country will be speedily communicated to every other part of it.

W. C. NICHOLAS.

PARTY.

William Duane, Editor of the Aurora, has instituted a suit against Mr. Bache, Editor of the Franklin Gazette, for a publication which appeared in the Democratic Press, in the year 1817.—It appears, by Mr. Bache's statement, that a manuscript article signed "Mentor," was submitted to him, with a request that he would procure its publication in the Democratic Press.—This request he complied with; and now, after a lapse of two years, he affirms, that Binns, to answer political purposes, had faithfully handed over to Duane the manuscript Copy of this article, in order to constitute the ground of an action for a libel.—Ref.

The house of commons of Upper Canada have presented an address to the Lieut. governor, praying him to cause to be prosecuted by the attorney general, the authors, printers and publishers of a piece in the Niagara Spectator, signed Robert Gourlay; the commons having by their vote declared "that the said publication to be a scandalous, malicious and traitorous libel, tending to disturb the peace of the province, and to excite insurrection against government."

In this city last week, 76 persons were buried; in New York 51, in Baltimore 41, Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, July 28.

AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

The information brought to the United States, from Spain, by the Hornet, has excited a great deal of speculation concerning the course of the court of Madrid will pursue on the subject of the late treaty ceding the Floridas. The dismissal of the Marquis D'Yrujo from power, is considered by some as evidence that the king is unfavorably disposed towards the treaty; it having been made under the instructions issued to D'Onis by the Marquis. Others think that the probable appointment of Onis to succeed Yrujo, is tolerably conclusive proof that the ratification will take place. Of this latter opinion, is the American court paper—and therefore it is fairly to be inferred, that Mr. Adams is of the same belief.

For our own part, we sincerely hope the treaty may not be ratified. Our reasons have been heretofore given. In the settlement of the western limits of Louisiana, much very valuable country was yielded by our negotiator, which, as secretary of state, he had a little while before the formation of the treaty, seriously contended for; and the Spanish minister well knew he was acquiring for his government possessions worth one hundred times as much as the two Floridas. Besides, we have agreed to give \$5,000,000 dollars in boot.

It is uncertain whether the whole of the Floridas has not been granted away by Ferdinand to individuals; so that the United States would not, if the treaty be ratified, acquire any thing but the mere sovereignty. Such an acquisition is not without its importance; but we are clear that the price given was abundantly too much. A region of country, fertile and well watered, and of sufficient extent to make a highly respectable state, is no trifling property to barter away for the jurisdiction only of the Floridas.

COURT PAPERS.

Some of the eastern prints, which, on every change of affairs, are complete Vicars of Bray, are extremely illiberal in noticing Mr. Monroe's visit to Kentucky. He was, in the state, treated with much politeness, as the chief magistrate of the nation. But on several subjects, of a prominent nature, the president himself distinctly understood that our citizens differed from the course the administration had pursued. We will name, as two, the opposition made to the recognition of South American independence—and the constitutional scruples on the great question of the right of congress to appropriate public funds for objects of internal improvement. But the magnanimity of the state was not to be checked, because there was a difference of political sentiment. There is no doubt but the enemies of Mr. CLAY would have rejoiced to have witnessed an entire want of civilities to the president and general Jackson both. They were sorely disappointed at the generous conduct exhibited by the warmest friends of Mr. Clay in Lexington.

In announcing the return of Mr. Clay from his visit to New Orleans, an eastern paper remarks, with great archness, that he did not arrive in Kentucky until the president had left the state. Now this is a wilful and malicious falsehood. Mr. Clay, hearing of Mr. Monroe being at the Greenville Springs, prior to his approach from his southern trip, left his company, hurried on to Harrodsburg, and, although he was within thirty miles of his family, remained twenty-four hours with the president; and so friendly were they, that a continual intercourse was kept up between them.

It would be equally plausible, if the friends of Mr. Clay were to charge the president with visiting, designedly, the town of his residence, when he was on a trip from the state—as that the president's unqualified admirers should charge Mr. Clay with intentionally absenting himself.

We cannot perceive the policy, nor the propriety, of the attempts of certain editors to produce a public belief, that the president and Mr. Clay are hostile to each other. The Baltimore patriot displays a peculiar anxiety on this subject. Now if it is the intention of these convenient conductors of prints, to endeavor to place every prominent politician in hostile array to the administration of Mr. Monroe, they had better come out at once and acknowledge the fact.—Then the public could estimate their acts by the standard which their motives

would furnish. As to any impression they may calculate on producing upon the minds of such firm, independent, and unbending republicans as Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford, and a number of others, they will be wholly mistaken. If, indeed, any feeling could be excited, it would be that of sorrow for their weakness, mixed with something of contempt for their folly.

MR. CALHOUN.

We copy into our paper the following toast, drank at St. Louis, on the last anniversary of American Independence. It will show how much the people of that quarter admire the gigantic mind that projected the great expedition up the Missouri, and how much they feel indebted to the secretary of war for the attention he has bestowed on the interests of the western portion of America. We sincerely unite in the sentiment.

"The Secretary of War—The new line of defence from the Yellow Stone river to the Falls of St. Anthony, is a conception worthy that eminent statesman—the honor and interests of the west, have received his peculiar attention—British encroachments, at least, on our inland waters, will meet with a proper check."

United States' bank stock; on the 3d inst. was 96 in Philadelphia. The Intelligence says this rise is owing to the late rigorous administration of the affairs of the institution. We are unacquainted with this new change in the management of the bank. Of necessity, the word of the court paper must be taken, on this subject, for the present.

UNCURRENT NOTES.

The notes of the independent banks, at the following places, are not taken in Lexington in the ordinary transactions of business. Our moneyed affairs are so nearly connected with this immediate vicinity, that we shall be compelled, in future, to regulate our receipts of money, for subscriptions and other office transactions, by the established standard of the town. We still, however, continue to take Burlington, Barboursville, and Somerset notes.

Georgetown, Burksville, Shelbyville, Lebanon, Greenville, Burlington, Morgantown, Barboursville, Russellville, Somerset, Hopkinsville, Petersburg st. mill, Glasgow, Columbia.

THE BANKS.

We have published, from information collected yesterday, a list of the uncurrent notes of the independent banks.—There was, at that time, conflicting reports, with regard to the Georgetown and Shelbyville banks. In furnishing this list of notes, we pretend not to assign any reason why they are not taken here. We cannot, upon mere fugitive tales, consent to attempt the discredit of any institution by saying it is unable to meet its engagements.

Solvent, however, as many of these banks may be, the circumstance of their not being current here deters nearly all from taking them. Because, if their vaults were notoriously filled with gold and silver, the want of currency of their notes regulates their value in each neighborhood.

LOGAN ELECTION.

We experience no ordinary feelings of pleasure in being enabled to state, with certainty, that Col. ANTHONY BUTLER, and not Mr. Urban Ewing, is associated with Mr. Brethitt in the representation from Logan county. How the error first crept out, we are not prepared to say; but imagine the precinct had not been heard from, when the first result of the election was announced.

BEEF.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement, in this day's Gazette, of the Butchers who supply the Lexington market. The miserable state of our currency, at the present time, will subject a great many persons to much inconvenience in their purchases. Bankable paper is difficult to be obtained in payment for almost every article. The tavern-keepers, merchants, and other business men, who collect money in small parcels, will feel this new regulation more severely than any other class. Nevertheless, the butchers are entirely justified—because we are assured they cannot purchase cattle with any other money than specie, or notes receivable in the banks here.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Haden, Mr. John H. Stewart, to the amiable Miss Catherine Ross, daughter of Mr. William Ross, of this county. On the 12th inst. in this county, Mr. Wilson Parker, to Mrs. Charlotte Satterwhite.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

A writer in the Chillicothe Weekly Recorder, has made an attack upon Mr. HOLLEY, President of Transylvania University, as harsh and as vulgar in style, as it is false and unwarrantable in fact.

It is a subject of some curiosity to know, with certainty, who is the writer. He is certainly of that class of men, who seek to elevate their importance and to extend their fame, by a conflict with a higher and more celebrated antagonist. At the same time that we should like to know the slanderer of Mr. Holley, and the incendiary who would scatter firebrands to consume the institution over which he presides—we feel satisfied Mr. Holley will not degrade his dignity, by entering the lists with such a foe. The respect which all must feel for religion under all those varieties of creed or tenet, which are bred and fostered by the benignant sun-beams of religious liberty, would induce the charitable conclusion that the author is not a minister of the gospel. The severe language—the intolerant spirit, the jealousy, rancour, and the peculiar terms and epithets of pulpit declamation, which pervade the production, would at the same time indicate that the writer is a presbyterian minister, who is in need of all the charities of our nature, but whose conduct forbids their exercise; a man who cloaks himself under the carriage of humility, and by an affectation of the smooth and honeyed expressions of cherub innocence, and simple-hearted piety, would cheat in to the belief that he is entitled to a seat on the right hand of God; but whose malignant composition has rushed before his artifice, and has exposed him to the world as the common enemy of religion and of society. If the author is misinformed, there will be a release of the present charge, but a better opinion of his character cannot be entertained.

Did Mr. Holley stand in the attitude of a mere individual, unconnected with his station, I should not volunteer in his behalf. I should leave him to refute his traducers, and to combat his own enemies. Under other circumstances, the statements of "A Spectator" would only be viewed as the common barkings and wranglings by which religious partisans frequently disgrace themselves and their calling. But the citizens of Lexington should make common cause in an affair which affects themselves, posterity, and their country. Mr. Holley is not the game which "A Spectator" would hunt—he would not be beating about the woods of Ohio, to start this boar of the forest, who is ranging Kentucky, and contaminating and destroying whatever comes within his scope and power.

Why does he select a religious print? and why does he make Chillicothe the field in which he would sow his slander? Suppose his string of facts (as they are called, but which are as false as they are base) be true—is Mr. Holley known in Chillicothe? can his Sunday parties poison the morals of the people of Ohio? is the religion of that section of the country insulted, because the youth is bid to cultivate his mind on the sabbath? No! Such ideas never entered that town nor state, until they were introduced by an incendiary who knew that he could find no footing where himself and Mr. Holley were known, and who is a gentleman "of the second table," compared with those associates of Mr. Holley, whom he would term infidels. It is not Mr. Holley whom he would wound. It is the station he dignifies, and the institution he has revived and animated. By striking over Mr. Holley's shoulders, "A Spectator" would destroy the darling hope of Lexington and of Kentucky; that seat of science and literature, which expands and ennobles the mind, and prepares it for the enjoyment of happiness and the preservation of freedom.

And for what? Because the present Professors of Transylvania are not presbyterians!

The public can judge of the justice of this assertion, by a concise history of Transylvania University for some years past. It is a well known fact, that it is one of the master-pieces of presbyterian policy, to attempt a monopoly of the institutions of learning in the United States. They have a bond of connection from Maine to Georgia. The gratis students of the colleges over which they preside, are stationed throughout the Union, wherever a phalanx can be formed, or one is already organized; and a late persecution of an old and worthy minister, [Mr. Rankin] disclosed the fact that there was an importation of Scotchmen for the like purpose. Their synods are becoming the dark closets of intrigue; where,

instead of devising the means of happiness and salvation, they are plying the way to influence and power. In pursuance of this policy, they obtained the control of Transylvania University. The presidency was wrested from an Episcopalian, who was an ornament to virtue, and conferred on a man whose opposition to the war, and whose hatred of democracy, justly brought upon him political odium. About the beginning of his reign, I was myself a student of the institution. The students, though few in number, consisted principally of young men, many of whom are now the ornament of their country. Under his guardianship, it gradually sickened and dwindled until it became a mere grammar school for boys and children. It was wisely taken from presbyterian control, and its management conferred on liberality and intelligence.

It is in vain that the presbyterians may say that they care nothing for the alteration. They never experienced a more galling mortification. Some of the bitterest maledictions which have been uttered within my recollection were dealt out by one of the displaced trustees.

The public is acquainted with the progress of the institution since its new organization. Life and animation fill its walls; industry, emulation, and ardor, characterize its students; and it is rapidly progressing to the highest rank among similar establishments.

"A Spectator" was fearful that Ohio would lend her tributary streams towards swelling its growth and importance; to prevent which, was his object and his motive.

ARISTIDES.

Members of the Assembly.

[CONTINUED.]

SENATE.
Fleming—W. P. Roper.
Pulaski & Casey—Thomas Dollerhide.
Floyd, Greenup & Bath—Alexander Lackey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mason—Will. Worthington, and Septimus D. Clarke.

Clarke—Thomas R. Moore and Asa K. Lewis.
Nicholas—James Hughes.
Pendleton—William Little.
Bullitt—Willard Lee.
Knox, Whitley & Harlan—J. F. Ballenger.
Pulaski—Gideon Prather and — Cooper.
Rockcastle—William Smith.
Bath—Thomas Chilton.
Casey—William Goode.
Breckinridge—Robert Stephens.
Green—John Emmerson & L. Green.
Barren—J. R. Underwood & R. Dougherty.
Greenup—Thomas G. T. Warren.
Lewis—Samuel Cox.
Cumberland—L. Williams.
Allen—Maj. Johnson J. Cockrill.
Hardin—Messrs. Miller & Churchill.
Bracken—J. H. Rudd.

David M. Hickman is elected in Bourbon county, instead of John L. Hickman, as stated in our last.

Arrival of the Hornet.

NEW YORK, JULY 31.

Yesterday afternoon, the United States sloop of war, Hornet, capt. Reed, arrived at this port from Cadiz, with dispatches for government. She sailed on the 2d of this month, and we learn, that at the time of her departure, the treaty agreed upon here between our government and Don Louis de Onis, the Spanish minister at Washington, HAD NOT BEEN RATIFIED. On the receipt of the dispatches by the Hornet at Washington, we shall probably be made acquainted with the nature of the delay on the part of the king of Spain. Upon the whole, were we to hazard a conjecture on this important question, judging from existing circumstances, it would be, that there is little hope of an amicable adjustment with the government of Spain.

The United States ship of the line Franklin, Commodore Stewart, of 74 guns, had arrived at Cadiz, having on board Mr. Russell, the American charge des affaires at Sweden, on his way home. Mr. Russell intended to have taken his passage in the Hornet, but as she was under sailing orders could not wait for him. He intended to leave Cadiz just a week before the departure of the Hornet. Doctor Heap, surgeon of our Mediterranean squadron, is a passenger in the Hornet.

Capt. Reed was at Madrid 44 days, and left there on the 24th of June; and we have no doubt will be able on his arrival at Washington, to give some important information. Capt. R. proceeds this morning with the dispatches.

Capt. Reed informs, that the crops in Spain were never more abundant. About a week previous to the departure of the Hornet, a frigate and six brigs of war arrived at Cadiz from Bordeaux, under French colors, and were to join the squadron fitting out against the Patriots of South America.

It was said at Cadiz, that the grand expedition would sail about the first of August. There was an army of 16,000 men at Cadiz, ready to embark.

The Marquis de Casa Yrujo and family were seized at their dwelling and sent to prison on the 28th of June. There

was a rumor they had been assassinated. It was also reported that Gen. O'Donnell, the governor of Cadiz, had received an order to put to death the crew of the patriot privateer Constitution, stranded near Gibraltar. A great number of the crew were Americans. The governor is said to have remonstrated against the order. A part of the expedition fitting out in Spain, it was stated, was for the defence of the Floridas.

It was the general opinion at Cadiz that Spain would not ratify the treaty with this country.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 2.

Captain Reed, of the Hornet, has passed through Baltimore, on his way to the seat of government, with dispatches, & gives it as his opinion, that the treaty will be ratified. And the Franklin Gazette says, "We learn from letters received by the Hornet, that the treaty is not ratified, but it is supposed it will be." The rumor of the assassination of D'Yrujo is idle; he was displaced and banished, about the middle of June, and it is said D'Onis is to succeed him; Eguia, the minister of war, would probably share the same fate. The expedition at Cadiz is progressing, but the time of sailing uncertain, supposed about the 1st of August."

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4.

We understand that capt. Reed, commander of the United States sloop of war Hornet, reached this city yesterday, and was the bearer of dispatches to the government, as late as the 22d of June, from Mr. Forsyth, our minister plenipotentiary in Madrid; that the treaty with Spain was not ratified by the king at that time, and there was no immediate prospect of its being ratified by him; that, a few days before capt. Reed left Madrid, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo was disgraced, and banished the court; that it was generally believed Mr. Onis would succeed him, upon his arrival at Madrid, as first minister of state and secretary of foreign affairs; and that the brother-in-law of Mr. Onis, Mr. Salmon, occupied those offices, ad interim.—Intel.

In addition to the above, the N. York papers afford us the following particulars, by the above arrival:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

NEW YORK, JULY 31.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States ship Hornet, captain Reed, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed as follows:

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloop of war, &c. were lying in the harbor of Cadiz. It was currently reported there that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the protection of the Floridas, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of one frigate and 6 brigs have joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig Voluntario, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig Independence, of 18 guns; when, shameful to relate, the latter was defeated.—The Voluntario had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. Both vessels fought under the flag of the United States!

The officers and crew of the Patriot privateer Constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz, in dungeons. Gen. O'Donnell, governor of Cadiz, had received an order from the king, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all the foreigners. He, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know: 70 Americans are among the prisoners.

The U. S. ship Franklin arrived at Cadiz on the 20th of June, with the honorable Jonathan Russell and family; but finding they could not be accommodated with passage on board the Hornet, they returned in her to Gibraltar on the 27th, where they will embark in a merchant ship for the United States.

All our squadron is at Gibraltar. The French national corvette, La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th of July, for New York, to invite home all the French exiles. Mr. Tunis, our consul there, will return in her.

The verbal accounts received by the sloop of war Hornet, from Cadiz, are calculated to induce a belief that this country is on the eve of a war with Spain, because she has not yet ratified the treaty negotiated at Washington last winter, which cedes to the United States the Floridas. Some difficulties, it seems, exist with regard to the ratification, but there is little cause to believe that Spain, single-handed, will undertake to measure swords with this country. We have conversed with a gentleman belonging to the Hornet, who is of opinion that ultimately the treaty will receive the sanction of the king of Spain. The Spanish squadron spoken of, is no doubt destined for South America, and not Florida.

By the Hornet, we have received a Cadiz Gazette, of June 27, containing a proclamation requiring from the masters of all foreign vessels that enter the port of Cadiz, a certificate from the Spanish consul, at the port from whence the vessel sailed, of her origin.

Accounts from the dominions of Morocco to the 1st June, represented the plague to rage with unabated violence in many places. At Fez no fewer than 600 persons were carried off daily.

N. Y. Post.

Our Mediterranean Squadron.—Capt. Edes, of the ship Sally Anne, who

arrived at Teston, on Sunday last, in 49 days from Palermo, and 33 from Gibraltar, informs that on the first of June, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship Franklin, Commodore Stewart. During the visit, one of the young princes, while viewing the equipments of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatchway, and was severely injured.

The squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Erie, and Spark, sailed from Naples on the 2d of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the Spark left the squadron, pat into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, capt. Edes saw the squadron in Gibraltar Bay. In the course of that day, the Franklin came out of the straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

Capt. E. left no American vessels at Palermo on the 10th of June—none at Messina on the 23d of May.—Ref.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

CADIZ, JULY 1, 1819.

Trade here continues as dull as possible, and so abundant is our harvest that we do not see any probability of being able to hold out inducements to shipments from your country, of bread stuff this season. Flour is at present at \$83 and there exists some little demand for the Havana market at that price. A duty has been levied on foreign wheat of \$1 25 per fanega, almost equivalent to a prohibition—and yet Odessa wheat of good quality has been sold at \$1 50 per fanega on board—country wheat is selling at \$2 per fanega—Carolina rice is unsaleable at \$5 per qrl.

LA FAYETTE AND FREEDOM.

A speech of solid merit was delivered last month by GEN. LA FAYETTE, to the French chamber of deputies, on the budget for the present year. He repudiated the doctrines advanced by certain members against liberty and equality of rights, and intimated that these incentives proceeded from persons who wished to obtain exclusive privileges.—He alluded sarcastically to those who appeared to desire that France should hold her independence at the will and pleasure of neighboring governments, to whom certificates of her good behavior were transmitted by party spirit, he declared a representative system to be the best and the cheapest, and disapproved of governments founded on "private interests." A constitutional monarchy, he said, required economy in the administration, and he made a concise representation of the enormous expenses of the French military establishment. The venerable patriot spoke in very warm praise of the national guards, and preferred that plan of defence to any other. France, organised into a national guard, would secure a certainty of the most brilliant successes. It was the glorious remnants of those heroic armies, "the produce of civil equality and of national patriotism," who, having returned home, now set an example of the domestic virtues and the sentiments of good citizens. The national guards had defended the independence and the laws of their country; and he censured the policy which unnerves that precious system, and leaves the French nation unarmed and unorganized. Nations, he said, were stronger than armies, and in the former he saw the guarantee of human freedom and independence. He denounced that "office-hunting industry," so prejudicial to the progress of more productive labor, and to the independence of a vast number of citizens. He declared that amid the late dreadful struggles against Europe, French agriculture, instruction, morals, ease and independence were ameliorated to a degree of which there is no parallel in history; and this declaration is stated to have been spontaneously confirmed, with one voice, by the other deputies. He recommended the armament of the nation, the subordination of the military to the civil authority, the nomination of officers by the citizens, and the employment in the armies of none but Frenchmen, who have fought under the banners of their country. This was avowedly a disapproval of the Swiss troops, and may be considered as a censure of the ultra royalists who fought under other than their country's banners. A regeneration of the finances and criminal jurisprudence, he hoped, would take place at the next session. In a word the speech of LA FAYETTE was worthy of the steadfast disciple of liberty, the illustrious friend of America and man.

Franklin Caz.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

A gentleman just arrived from St. John's on the Missouri, informs that on the 17th inst. the steam-boats Expedition, Johnson and Jefferson, passed that place, all in good order. The latter four days behind the former—and that the progress of the boats is certain if the water continue deep enough to keep them afloat, the weekly falsehoods of the Enquirer-man to the contrary notwithstanding.—St. Louis Gaz. July 28.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, living four miles west of Lexington,

A Negro man named JOE. He is about 5 feet nine inches high, yellow complexion, 24 or 25 years of age, and has a humiliated or humble look—

Fifty Dollars reward, Will be given for said negro man, if taken out of the state, and secured so that I get him.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if apprehended in the state.

LEWIS DEDMAN.

August 20, 1819.—34

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JULY 28.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the U. States brig Enterprise, capt. Kearney; she has on board the mate and one seaman, late of the schooner Retrieve, who rose upon and killed the captain, and threw him overboard. These men had been taken by the Spaniards, and confined at Omoa.

While capt. K. was at Omoa, he was informed that commodore Aury had made a dash at a village at the head of the bay of Honduras, with his squadron, and taken property to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars in specie and goods.

By letters received from Buenos Ayres under date of the 23d May, we learn that the minister of Chili had officially notified N. W. Strong, Esq., acting as American consul at Buenos Ayres, that the coast of Peru was blockaded by the naval force of his government. This act bears date St. Jago, April 20.

The patriot frigate Curacao, had sailed from Buenos Ayres early in May, to join Lord Cochrane off Lima. The Moratio remained in port under the American flag, and was commanded by capt. Skinner.

Eight hundred and forty-three settlers arrived at the port of Quebec, from the 13th to the 19th of July.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Newcastle, of 60 guns, Rear Admiral Griffith, arrived at Quebec on the 14th inst. from England, via Halifax.

NEW YORK, JULY 27.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival of ship *Diomedea*, in 65 days from Buenos Ayres, we learn, that the treaty between that government and General Artigas had not been ratified, and it was believed that the negotiation would eventually fail. Markets were high, hides scarce, and trade dull. Preparations were making for the celebration of Independence, on the 25th of May, at which time a new constitution was to be proclaimed, and a new Director chosen by the people.

A postscript to one of the latest letters received in this city from Valparaiso, says: "News arrived yesterday that the Spanish general Osorio, who commanded the army that was beaten and captured near St. Jago, by St. Martin, himself escaping, with about fifty men, towards Chiloe, has collected about two thousand, and is now advancing in the province of Concepcion: the few troops the Patriots have there, are retreating before them."

From the Nashville Clarion.

SPANISH AMERICA.

It is understood that commissioners from the republicans of Mexico are now at the seat of the general government. They have come to ask from us what we asked from Louis the 16th, in our struggle for liberty; and shall these republicans, our neighbors, born to be our allies, whose success is so intimately connected with our own prosperity, shall they demand in vain from us that aid which we ourselves received from an absolute monarchy?

But considerations derived from interest have always been found most powerfully to excite the passions of the human mind. Then laying aside, for a moment, those allusions of glory which would tempt the generous spirit to make a crusade in behalf of Mexican liberty, let us see whether our own internal welfare—whether the prosperity and independence of the United States does not essentially depend upon the success of the Mexican patriots.

The empire of Mexico, stretching from the 10th to the 46th parallel of latitude, approaching near to New Orleans, and covering the south western flank of Louisiana for more than 1200 miles, is the nearest and at the same time the most formidable power in the United States. Possessing at this moment, a population equal to our own, admirably situated by means of Havana, to command the Gulf of Mexico, containing within herself, three hundred and twelve gold and silver mines, being the only fountain from which the United States can draw a single dollar, she is already in the hands of any power, capable of directing her energies, a full counterpoise for the American republic. Contemplating the possibility that this great empire might fall into the hands of the Russians or English, one of two events must sooner or later take place—Mexico, by gold will dismember the United States; or the United States, by steel, will conquer the empire of Mexico.

* Mistress of herself, and at liberty to follow the suggestions of her own interest, Mexico would cultivate the relations of peace and of commerce with the United States. In the hands of Russia or Great Britain she would be nothing but a point from which these powers would apply the lever of corruption and of arms to the American union. Self defence, the principle of self preservation, would then compel the U. States to wage against Mexico, that war which was carried on by Rome against Carthage, a war of extermination; in which the existence of each nation would be put to stake, and in the event of which the victor would lead the vanquished in chains.

The government of the United States has long since declared that the safety of the republic would not permit the Floridas to fall into the hands of any third power. The same declaration should be made with respect to Mexico. But the course of conduct, with respect to each other would be somewhat different. The Floridas, evidently

too weak for self-government, must of necessity, be incorporated with the territories of the republic. Mexico, containing within herself the elements of a great empire, may be able, with the aid of the U. States, to establish and maintain her independence. In that event the policy of the United States, would require that aid to be immediately furnished. But if with the aid of the republic, she cannot obtain her independence, or having acquired shall be unable to preserve it, the safety and prosperity of the United States will compel her to say to Russia and England, what she once said to the minister of the latter on the subject of the Floridas: *Mexico must never fall into the hands of any third power.* An American army would then be marched into that rich and beautiful country, and the dominions of Montezuma would swell the territories of the American republic.

But we have said the safety and prosperity of the United States is connected with the fate of Mexico. The position is more particularly true as regards the western country.

Bound together by the union of all its rivers in the centre, the commerce of the western world must forever float to the mouth of the Mississippi: from thence there is no possibility of communicating with the Atlantic states, with Europe, Asia, Africa, or even the West Indies and South America, but by finding a passage through the gulf of Mexico.

This gulf, nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, is almost closed at its mouth by the peninsula of East Florida, coming down from the north, and the peninsula of Yucatan, coming up from the south. Precisely between the extremities of these two peninsulas, and nearly equidistant from them lies the island of Cuba; and in the north-west part of the island, facing inwards towards the gulf is the port of Havana. This port, at present an appendage of the Mexican empire, will rank with the finest naval stations in the known world. Capable of receiving within its basin upwards of a thousand ships of the line, and yet so narrow at the extreme that no more than one vessel can pass at a time, it has been emphatically styled the *Key of Mexico*. In the hands of any naval power it will command the commerce of Pensacola, of Mobile, of the Mississippi, of Vera Cruz; in a word, it will command the whole eastern coast of the empire of Mexico, and block up every outlet by which the productions of the western country could reach the ocean. In the year 1762 this magnificent port was seized by the English; but was restored to the crown of Spain by the treaty of 1763; and is now in the hands of a captain general of Ferdinand the 7th, but how long it is so to continue is uncertain—we have a report that it is to be given up to the English, as an indemnity for expenses incurred in carrying on the war for the restoration of Ferdinand.

We will not undertake to depict the miseries of the western country; the danger, to the union itself, if this port fall into the hands of the English, or what is equally to be dreaded into the hands of the Russians. This latter power has for some time been aiming at the accomplishment of this object. The question is, how is this apprehended danger and misery to be avoided?

1. By enabling the Mexican empire to establish its independence, and to maintain its dominion over the island of Cuba. 2. By doing ourselves now, what the English did in 1762. In the hands of the Mexican empire the Havana would never be dangerous to the United States. Because from the nature of things, Mexico can never become a naval power; and because at any moment she can be compelled to respect the right of the republic, from the facility with which an army could be marched from the western country across the plains of Texas to the mines of Catorce and St. Louis Potosi in the centre of her dominions.

But to proceed with the reasons which should interest the United States in the fate of Mexico.

We have already seen that the productions of the western country must flow to the mouth of the Mississippi. Arriving there the first inquiry of the exporter, is to find a place at which his cargo can be exchanged for money, or other articles in demand at home. What place so peculiarly adapted to fix his attention as Vera Cruz; directly before his eyes, within five days sail, the emporium of a commerce worth upwards of fifty million of dollars per annum, and the channel through which the gold and silver of three hundred and twelve mines is emptied into the ships which supply the whole world with precious metals. If the empire of Mexico should become independent, this rich commerce would be monopolized by the citizens of the United States, but if England or Russia is to wield the sceptre of that vast empire, the American merchant will not dare to cast his eye to Vera Cruz. He will have to continue to do as he now does. Creep along the coast for two thousand miles, if they will permit him to pass the Havana, to arrive at Philadelphia or New York; and having got there, he will deem himself happy to barter his wealth for the refuse of an English warehouse.

But we ask where and how are the United States to be supplied with money if Mexico should fall into the hands of other enemies? Traitors indeed would be amply supplied. They would receive the wages of corruption, and their work would be the dismemberment of their country. But how would the honest part of the community, the farmers, the merchants and mechanics, how would the great body of the people supply

themselves with cash? The United States does not produce an ounce of native gold or silver. We look to Natchez and New Orleans for these things; and yet money does not grow there; the fountain is further off. It is from Mexico alone that we can be supplied.

Take a view of the internal state of our country. Behold the innumerable banks which have started up in all parts of the union, dazzling the eye of the public with illusory wealth! Upon what are all these establishments bottomed? Upon the internal resources of the United States? No: Not a dollar that floats among us is dug from the mines of the republic. It is upon the mines of Mexico alone that these establishments are bottomed. Let but these mines fall into the hands of our implacable enemies, and what a fearful abyss of ruin and misery will open beneath our feet! How many families now wealthy will suddenly be reduced to beggary! What a shock will the government itself sustain! How soon will the idea of national bankruptcy be transferred from the British to the American government!

These considerations alone convince us that the safety and prosperity of the United States depends upon the fate of Mexico; upon her independence if she is able to establish and preserve it; or upon her subjugation rather than she should fall into the arms of Russia or England.

The imagination is irresistibly drawn to a great revolution in the commerce of the world which may result from the independence or conquest of Mexico. A branch of trade which has been the foundation of English wealth, which has given rise to princely fortunes in all the countries of Europe, may suddenly be diverted from its ancient channels.

The road to the East Indies lies thro' the Isthmus of Darien. The project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be renewed the moment Mexico becomes independent or falls into the hands of a great nation. The execution of that project, by saving the doubling of Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, will bring the East Indies several thousand miles nearer to New Orleans and Philadelphia. The rich commerce of the east would flow by our doors. The enterprising American merchants would forestall the English in their own trade; and the pillar of British wealth be sapped at its foundation.

The Paris papers assert that M. de Kotzebue enjoyed a pension of 15,000 rubles, granted him by the emperor of Russia, and that the function with which he was charged was to cause to be inserted in a literary publication, which he conducted at Manheim, extracts from all the most important works, relative to passing events at the time, giving such a coloring to them as might suit the views and policy of the Russian cabinet. This was the cause of the hatred of the Germans towards their countryman, of whose talents they had reason to be proud.

The German papers have published the letter that Sand wrote to his relations, when about departing for Manheim, with intent to kill M. de Kotzebue. The following are extracts from it:—"This missive will bear you the last greetings of your son—of your brother. The distress of our dear country, forces me to act; it would be a disgrace to Germany if the sacrifice of so many thousands of her brave sons should have been made in vain; our posterity will deplore our remissness. The foundations of our regeneration have been laid within the last 20 years, above all, in the holy year of 1813.—Why then does the base compliant multitude bend again to the yoke?—Traitors are assiduously laboring to re-plunge the German People into servitude. Kotzebue is one of the most artful and insidious among them. He every day instils his poisonous into the public mind, by the perfidious insinuations inserted in his half-Russian paper. If we do not wish to be plunged into the deepest misery; if we will not suffer quietly Russian spies to annihilate every thing that is good—to extinguish every spark of liberty among us, this man must perish. The enthusiasm of liberty can never arise in Germany, until the citizens know how to brave every danger." &c. The paper lately conducted by M. de Kotzebue, was still continued. It appears that, intending to return to Russia, he had prepared a great number of articles for his Journal.—*Nat. Intel.*

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August 19.

Notice.

THOSE Students who wish to pursue their studies in the Classical department, the remainder of the vacation with the subscriber, are requested to apply immediately, that a class may be formed.

JOHN EVERETT.

Transylvania University,
Thursday, Aug. 19, 1819. } 34f

James E. Davis.

Will practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. A. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business, confided to him. Aug. 20—34f

Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence,

Washington, Aug. 2, 1819.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for the use of the troops of the United State, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At BOSTON.
1040 barrels of prime pork
2100 do fine flour
380 do proof whiskey
14600 pounds soap
5500 do candles
230 bushels salt
3550 gallons vinegar
520 bushels of peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-YORK.
765 barrels of prime pork
1575 do fine flour
270 do proof whiskey
10935 pounds of soap
4025 do candles
137 bushels salt
2745 gallons vinegar
600 bushels of peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At ALBANY.
104 barrels of prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
550 do candles
230 bushels salt
3550 gallons vinegar
520 bushels of peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At SACKETT'S HARBOR.
676 barrels of prime pork
1365 do fine flour
234 do proof whiskey
9490 pounds soap
3375 do candles
150 bushels salt
2372 gallons vinegar
533 bushels peas or beans
One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one-third on the first day of August, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of December, 1820.

At PLATTSBURG.
260 barrels of prime pork
525 do fine flour
90 do proof whiskey
3550 pounds soap
1375 do candles
230 bushels salt
3550 gallons vinegar
203 bushels peas or beans
One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one-third on the first day of October, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At NIAGARA.
125 barrels of prime pork
250 do fine flour
45 do proof whiskey
1732 pounds of soap
660 do candles
25 bushels salt
438 gallons vinegar
98 bushels peas or beans
One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one-third on the first day of October, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At DETROIT.
1020 barrels of prime pork
2100 do fine flour
380 do proof whiskey
14600 pounds soap
5500 do candles
230 bushels salt
3550 gallons vinegar
520 bushels of peas or beans
One-half on the first day of June, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of September, 1820.

At PHILADELPHIA.
153 barrels of prime pork
315 do fine flour
54 do proof whiskey
2230 pounds of soap
819 do candles
28 bushels salt
549 gallons vinegar
144 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At BALTIMORE.
255 barrels of prime pork
525 do fine flour
90 do proof whiskey
3545 pounds soap
1365 do candles
53 bushels salt
215 gallons vinegar
240 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At GREENLAF'S POINT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
204 barrels of prime pork
420 do fine flour
72 do proof whiskey
2916 pounds soap
1092 do candles
42 bushels salt
732 gallons vinegar
192 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-YORK.
265 barrels prime pork
546 do fine flour
94 do proof whiskey
3791 pounds soap
1420 do candles
55 bushels salt
951 gallons vinegar
250 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At U. S. ARSENAL, NEAR PITTSBURGH.
78 barrels of prime pork
157 do fine flour
27 do proof whiskey
1095 pounds soap
412 do candles
18 bushels salt
273 gallons vinegar
61 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-YORK, KENTUCKY.
104 barrels of prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
550 do candles
230 bushels salt
3550 gallons vinegar
520 bushels peas or beans

One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one-third on the first day of October, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At CHARLESTON, S. C.
364 barrels of prime pork
735 do fine flour
126 do proof whiskey
5110 pounds soap
1925 do candles
80 bushels salt
1277 gallons vinegar
267 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At FERNANDINA, (Amelia Island.)
320 barrels of prime pork
655 do fine flour
130 do proof whiskey
7300 pounds soap
2750 do candles
115 bushels salt
1825 gallons vinegar
450 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At St. LOUIS.
3080 barrels of prime pork
4200 do fine flour
720 do proof whiskey
29200 pounds soap
11000 do candles
460 bushels salt
7300 gallons vinegar
1640 bushels peas or beans
932 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
The whole quantity on the 15th April, 1820.

At FORT SMITH, ARKANSAW.
104 barrels prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
550 do candles
230 bushels salt
3550 gallons vinegar
520 bushels of peas or beans
30 bushels corn meal, kiln-dried
One-half on the first day of June, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of December, 1820.

At NATCHITOCHES, RED RIVER.
208 barrels of prime pork
420 do fine flour
72 do proof whiskey
2920 pounds soap
1100 do candles
46 bushels salt
7300 gallons vinegar
164 bushels peas or beans
93 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At BATON ROUGE.
416 barrels of prime pork
840 do fine flour
144 do proof whiskey
5840 pounds soap
2200 do candles
92 bushels salt
1460 gallons vinegar
328 bushels peas or beans
186 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-ORLEANS.
2000 barrels of prime pork
4000 do fine flour
792 do proof whiskey
3276 pounds soap
12912 do candles
462 bushels salt
8052 gallons vinegar
2112 bushels peas or beans
1000 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one-fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for, is to consist of one head to the barrel, and the balance of the hog through, except feet, which are inadmissible. The pieces are not to exceed ten pounds in weight. Pork, peas, beans, flour, corn meal, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong secure boxes, and of convenient size for transportation.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, and of changing periods of delivery; and, if found necessary, in consequence of the removal of the troops, or dispensing with the contract entirely, on previously giving sixty days notice.

The subsistence stores to be contracted for are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspection, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store-houses as may be designated by the United States.

One-half the amount contracted for at St. Louis will be advanced, and payment for the balance at the time of delivery; and on that day for Detroit, one-third will be advanced, and payment made for the remainder on delivery. In no other instance will more than one-fourth be advanced, that all subsequent advances will be so regulated, that no advance will be made on the last delivery.

Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Red River, Baton Rouge, Arkansaw, St. Louis, Newport, or Detroit, will please make two sets of proposals, the one predicated or being paid in Western funds, and the other set on receiving payment in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic city. It is desirable that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this Department, should give a reference to a member of the present Congress, or to some other person known to the government.

GEO. GIBSON.

Com. Gen. of Subsistence.
Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, at Boston, New-York, Pittsburgh, Charleston, S. C. New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky. will insert the above twice a month until the first day of October, 1819, and send their accounts to this Office for payment. Aug. 19—34

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Baldwin county, A. T. for safe keeping, a NEGRO who calls himself BILL, about 40 years of age, rather of a yellow complexion, about six feet high—says he belongs to a man by the name of JOHN MYERS, in Lexington, Ky. He appears not to have good sense, though I am of opinion he is deceitful.

ROBERT LEWIS, SHF.

The editors of the Kentucky Gazette will please insert the above 3 times, and send their account to this (Haley) office for payment.

WHEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause what ever, she is therefore to forewarn all persons or persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. And as the said Mary has taken with her three of my children, I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring them or detaining them from my possession, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

SAML. VAN PELT.

August 19th, 1819—34-34

PROPOSALS

BY THOMAS J. SULLIVAN,
FOR PUBLISHING A SUBSCRIPTION, IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

A Religious Work, TO BE KNITLED THE Christian Advocate,

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE shall be devoted exclusively to religion, and contain all the most interesting information of the progress of the Gospel of Christ throughout the world, and of revivals of religion in the U. States, and elsewhere; together with biblical criticisms, extracts from Sermons &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Christian Advocate will be published weekly on good paper and handsome type, and contain eight octavo pages. The price to subscribers will be two dollars per ann. payable on delivery of the first number.

Subscriptions received at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

August 20.

MASONIC.



BY a Resolution of the Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, a public tribute of respect will be paid to the memory of the late M. E. THOMAS SMITH WEBB, deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America.

A Masonic procession will be formed at the Chapter Room, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Episcopal Church in solemn order, where, after appropriate religious services by the Rev. and M. E. Comp. G. W. CLARK, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, an eulogy on the character and services of the deceased will be pronounced by M. E. P. H. P. William Gibbs Hunt, Grand Scribe of the Grand R. A. Chapter of Kentucky.

Masons of every degree are respectfully invited to join in this tribute of respect to one of the brightest luminaries of the order; and as the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be in session, it is hoped that brethren from all parts of the state will attend.

J. C. WENZEL, Committee.
THOS. GRANT, Arrangement.
Lexington, August 19, 1819—34-2t

OHIO MONEY

RECEIVED FOR SALT.

WM. SNELLING will receive the following Bank Notes for SALT:

Lancaster, Ohio,
Marietta, do.
Columbus, do.
Bank of Cincinnati,
The two Banks of Steubenville,
Old Bank of Chillicothe,
Western Reserve,
North Western Bank of Virginia,
The Bank of the Valley of Winchester,
And bills on the old Bank of Kentucky and United States will not be refused.

A constant supply will be kept on hand and sold at the lowest rate, wholesale and retail, corner of Main-Cross street.
He has also for Sale,
A Dearborn Wagon & Handsome Gig
With harness complete.—Likewise
ONE HANDSOME GIG HORSE.
Lexington, August 19, 1812—34-8t

SALT.

THE Subscribers have Just Received,
A quantity of Salt,
For sale at two DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.
August 12, 1819.—33f

Commission & Storage.

W. B. DEWITT & CO.
Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS,

REFERENCES for the State of Kentucky: James Morrison, Henry Clay, Charles Wilkins, J. W. Hunt.
Lexington, July 28—31f

Notice.

THE Subscribers, BUTCHERS who attend the Lexington Market, have determined not to receive in future, for DUES any Notes not receivable in the Lexington Bank. We resort to this measure with great reluctance, knowing the scarcity of Bankable money; but as none other will purchase Beef cattle, we are obliged to take this course or cease business.

George Coons,
John Harbiny,
Thomas Shrake,
Solomon Buzard,
Jacob Bushart,
Peter Hall.
Lexington, Aug. 19th, 1819.—34-3t

To the Public.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court in chancery sitting, we the undersigned commissioners shall,
On Monday the 20th of next month,
PROCEED TO SELL

The House and Lot

On Main-street, in the town of Lexington, being the same purchased of E. J. Parker by S. Penn, and of said Penn by Lewis Sanders, containing twenty four feet in front and running back at right angles to Short-street, to satisfy and pay the said E. J. Parker the several sums of money specified in the said decree, and interest and costs of suit. The premises will be sold at public auction, on the above mentioned 20th of next month, at the door of said house, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for Cash, and an indisputable title made.

J. Cabell Breckenridge, Comrs.
Leslie Combs,
August 17, 1819—4-4t

Ohio Money Wanted.

WE will receive



THE FEMALE SLANDERER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

There is a spell on beauty's power,
A cloud above her noon day hour;
On her white virgin robe a stain,
O'er native grace a fettering chain;
Some wizard art like that which led
In Eastern love the Arabian maid,
In one fair form, thy potent spells,
Unites what charms and what repels;
And like the magnet's adverse poles,
Attracts yet fights the gazers' souls:
But pestilence is in its light;
Her cheek with softest crimson glows,
But there's a canker in the rose;
There's venom in that ruby lip,
Where love his arrowy shaft should dip;
And accents form'd most strangely there
Taint and infect the ambient air;
It is as if on seraph's tongue
A daemon's withering curses hung!
The enchanted fruit a dragon keeps;
Beneath the flowers a serpent sleeps;
Soon as we hear the stifling hiss,
From that luxuriant bower a bliss,
That fair redundancy of charms,
Shuddering at once in wild alarms,
The Doves their purple pinions ply,
And from the scene are frighted fly.
'Tis malice ranking in the heart,
'Tis viperous slander's baleful art,
That blights the bloom to beauty given,
And mars the workmanship of heaven!
URIAH DERRICK D'ARCY.

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.
Cheapside, No. 7, July 21-30th

NOTICE.

THIS method is taken to inform the citizens of Fayette county, particularly those of Lexington and its vicinity, that

A new Lumber Yard.

Is established at or near the north end of Short street, a few doors from Mrs. Russell's, where there will be kept on hand, a general assortment of PLANK and SCANTLING, which will be sold at a reduced price from the one kept on Limestone street, under the direction of Mr. Hinson Seelye, as both yards were established by the same company, and the price of the new yard is reduced in proportion to the scarcity of money. Any person who will favor us with their custom, may expect to receive lumber of good quality, and a just measurement from their very obedient and humble servant,
JOHN SINCLAIR, Agent.
August 12-33rd

Messrs. John Taylor, Samuel R. Combs and Theodora Combs his wife, John W. Holder, Caleb H. Holder, Thomas Jones and Lydia his wife, Edward M. Guire and Fanny his wife, Richard Williams and Catherine his wife, heirs and Representatives of John Holder, deceased.

Please to Take Notice,

THAT on the first Monday in October next, at the Court-house in the town of Madison, state of Indiana, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Samuel Canby and others, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, where in we are complainants and you are defendants. You will also take notice that we shall attend at the same place, on the first Monday in November next, to take depositions in the same suit; and that we shall on the 3d Monday in November next, at the House of Samuel White, in Shelby county, proceed to take depositions to be read in the same suit, at all which places you are notified to attend, and the said depositions will on each day be taken between the rising and setting of the sun. We are yours,
JOHN MOUNT, and others,
Heirs and representatives of
Thomas Mount, deceased.
August 2d, 1819-32nd

Cheap Clock Cases,

For Wooden Clocks, at 12 Dollars.

William Cox,

Cabinet Maker, Main-st. Lexington.
HAS for sale a number of CASES, warranted to be made by good workmen, and of good seasoned materials, (equal to any he has ever made for Mr. Warner, and sold at 27 dollars.) All kind of Cabinet Work for sale by him, at very low prices.
Columns and Wood Turning generally, done to order.
Aug. 6, 1819-32nd

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

THOMAS T. BARR, C. Sec'y.

Lexington, June 22, 1819-26

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber between the 18th and 20th inst. from Mr. Banton's lot, at the forks of the Frankfort road, three-fourths of a mile from Lexington, a BROWN MARE, six years old, about fourteen hands high, branded with the letter U on her left shoulder, has two very small white spots, one on her forehead and another on the back of her left ear, a small lump on her back, occasioned by the saddle. It is strongly presumed that she has been carried to the county of Jessamine.

J. DEVERIN.

Lexington, July 26-31st

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRIED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TARR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-4th

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819-4th

Eagle Powder Mills,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON, ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,

William Roman & Trotter & Co.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.

Manufacture GUN-POWDER.

Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.

Lexington, R. May 5, 1819-19th

The above to be published in the Freedomian, Chillicothe; the Inquirer, Cincinnati; the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Sun, Vincennes; the Clarion, Nashville; the Enquirer, St. Louis; the Eagle, Maysville, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to

R. T. & Co.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KENN, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819-4th

HENRY FLETCHER,

Corner of Main-street and Jordan's Row,

Has just received an additional assortment of

Fine Jewelry, Watches &c.

Which, with his former stock, comprises the largest assortment to be found in the western country, consisting of

Rich Gold Patent Lever Watches, best quality

Silver Patent Lever do do

Plain Silver do do

Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys

Ladies' Filigree Chains, Seals and Keys

Rich Pearl, Filigree and Patent Diamond Earrings, Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings

Jet Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Finger-Rings

Ladies' Thread Cases, Pocket Books & Purses

Silver Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs &c.

Do Pencil Cases, Thimbles & Fruit Knives

Plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays

Elegant French Mantle Table Pieces

Fine Jock and Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors

All of which will be sold at very reduced prices

N. B. All kinds of Watches repaired by a first rate workman, and warranted. Jewelry made to order, and every article of Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner. Watch-makers' tools and materials of the best quality.

June 29-28th



J. SEARLES,

Has on hand and is still making a quantity of

SADDLES,

Of all descriptions and of the best quality,

which he warrants to be equal in every respect to any in the state.

Plated BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS and all other articles in his line, made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. As he procures the best materials, he flatters himself he is able to please those who may favour him with their custom. A few doors below E. Yeizer's Currying Shop, Main-street.

Lexington, June 23, 1819-26th

MRS. JONES,

PROPOSES to open a School for the reception of Young Ladies, on Monday the 12th July, where they will be taught the following branches of learning viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Marking, &c.

Terms—\$3 per quarter. Residence constitution-street, nearly opposite Mr. Kennedy's.

Mrs. J. pledges herself to pay the strictest attention to the manners and morals, as well as to the instruction of her pupils.

N. B. A few young ladies can be accommodated with boarding and lodging, at \$25 per quarter, including tuition.

Lexington, July 9-28th

Still for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-4th

Jessamine county, to wit:

TAKEN up by James Cooper, living in Jessamine county, on the head of Jessamine creek, one BAY HORSE, 12 years old, both hind feet white, 15 hands and a half high, black face, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$67 50 before me a justice of the peace for said county, this 26th July, 1819.

JOEL TURNHAM, J. P.

A copy. DANL. B. PRICE, c. j. c.

22nd

An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer,

IS CONDUCTED BY

JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER OF BALTIMORE.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—and will not contain any advertisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to seed, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper.

Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may yet be had, on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is four dollars per annum, payable either half yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such subscriber.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.

* The Richmond Enquirer; Norfolk Herald; Petersburg Intelligencer; Nashville Whig; Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus; Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

White Flint Glass Works,

Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va.

THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit.

Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri.

Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819-24th

Seabree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,

CASSIMERS, BLANKETS,

CASSIMERS, HARDWARE,

SATINETTS, NAILS of every description,

KERSEYS, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

PAPER, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

AND WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-4th

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM.

D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DOBBS & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819-21st

To the Public.

IN the Kentucky Gazette of the 2d instant,

I discovered an advertisement of a certain George P. Welch, headed

TAKE CARE! TAKE CARE!

Cautioning the public not to take assignments on two notes of his, payable to me for \$771 10 cents each. His first Note that I had passed off some time since, was protested on the 29th ult. This take care does not appear to the public until the 2d inst. Judge for yourselves. The note I have myself since lifted and now hold it, and was it not for his happy facility of taking care, to be absent from the county long enough to prevent me from bringing suit in the present July court, I should have taken special CARE of him. The pressure of the times must be his apology.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Nicholasville, July 10th, 1819-29th

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

For sale at Philadelphia prices.

BOLTING CLOSURE, from No. 3 to 7.

Lexington, May 10, 1819-20th

Hope Powder Mills.

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE ROSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with

SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of

manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Roswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819-4th

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—March Term, 1819.

Gilbert Simpson's heirs and representatives,

Complainants,

Against

Thomas Stephens and Gilbert Shore, administrators of John Simpson, dec'd. &c. &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon proper affidavit made, that the Defendants, the heirs of Stephen Prather deceased, are unknown to the complainants, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is Ordered, that unless the said unknown heirs of Stephen Prather dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington for two months successively.

A Copy. ATTEST.

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Lex. June 18-25th

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—June Term, 1819.

William Shott & James Shott, complainants,

Against

Nelson Humbley, Charles Humbley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Nelson Humbley, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Nelson Humbley, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state eight weeks successively.

A Copy. ATTEST.

THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

29

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit, Set.—June Term, 1819.

Samuel Meredith, complainant,

Against

John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, on motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland, and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A Copy. ATTEST.

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

30-2m

Mercer Circuit, Set.

JUNE TERM, 1819.

Jacob Yankey, Complainant,

Against

James Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Comer, Jr. Hardin Gray and Polly his wife, Fellington Conner, Susan Comer and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, dec'd and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, dec'd, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE unknown heirs of William Chapman, dec'd. having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said heirs are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, dec'd. shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months successively in some public newspaper of this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A Copy. ATTEST.

THO. ALLIN, C. C.

27-2m